

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cents per square for the first week, and 40 cents for each subsequent week. A liberal discount is made for cash in advance and for long advertisements. A space equal to two lines of the first week is allowed for one line of the second week. Special notices 25 per cent. in addition to regular rates. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Religious, Political and other notices of a public nature, free.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40-No. 40. Beaver, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864. Established 1818

BEAVER ARGUS.
Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.
Editor & Proprietor.
Two Dollars per annum.
All communications, by mail, must be addressed to the Editor.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Notes, payable three years from August 1st, 1864, with semi-annual interest at 7 1/2 per cent. per annum, and interest both to be paid in law.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than ten nor more than twenty years from the date of issue, as the Government may elect.

The interest on the notes is \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, some fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners of transportation charges as soon as the receipt of the original certificates is received. The notes may be deposited subsequent to the date of issue, and the interest accrued from date of issue to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars upwards for these notes at any time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of the notes, and the amount, credited to the account of the depositor.

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COUNTY MASS MEETING.

The County Mass Meeting will be held in the FAIR GROUND, near BEAVER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. D. L. DICKINSON, of New York, one of America's ablest statesmen; Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, the eloquent man; Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county's eloquent son; Ex. Governor NOBLE, of Michigan; Judge KELLEY and MORTON MICHAEL, of Philadelphia; Hon. JNO. CESSNA, Hon. GEORGE S. LANDON, Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, Hon. G. V. LAWRENCE, A. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., THOS. M. MARSHALL, Esq., Major A. M. BROWN, have been invited and are expected to be present.

J. J. SIEBENICK, Esq. of Pittsburgh will address the Germans in their native tongue.

Loyal men and loyal women of Beaver county, are invited to come out in a mass. Let us have the greatest meeting ever held in the county—a grand rally for Lincoln, Johnson and the Union. Townships are invited to organize and come in procession.

A splendid banner will be presented to the township, more than three miles from the Court House, bearing the largest delegation, in proportion to the number of Union citizens.

Leave your work-shops, your farms and your occupations for one day, and come out to the meeting. Let us have a grand review of the Loyal people of the county on that day. Give one full day to your country's cause.

The following Marshals have been appointed for the Mass Convention, Oct. 6th:

Chief of Art. W. Taylor.
Assistants: Capt. James Darragh, Capt. Geo. Speyerer, Dr. D. Marquis, F. W. Williams, Capt. D. Dawson, Wm. Thomas, A. J. Lawrence, A. J. Cook, R. M. McKim, Richey Edging, Dr. S. P. Charvins, A. P. Lucock, C. H. Bentele, J. Y. Marks, Henry Goodrich, Thomas Ramsey, Joseph Phillips, J. W. Boots, Robert Cooper, J. A. Fleming, David Reed, Alex. Ewing, James H. Trimble, S. H. Hooper, J. Nelson, John Y. Shrodes, Henry Phillips, Arch. Robertson, Daniel Corbus, Capt. Thomas Campbell.

These Marshals are requested to use their efforts to secure large delegations from their Township.

James Patterson, Esq., M. Weyand, J. LeVie, M. B. Welsh and W. A. Laird, have been appointed a committee to procure and present the flag. The delegations will form at the Court House, and be counted as they go in the gate at the Fair Grounds.

Townships may select a man to assist in the counting.

By order of Co. Committee,
J. S. RUTAN, Clerk.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN CESSNA.

A monster Union meeting was held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 10th ult., to ratify the National Union nominations. This immense assembly was addressed by Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John Cessna, and a number of others. The following is Mr. Cessna's speech:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: Since the polls were closed on the 8th of November, 1860, I have very rarely appeared before my fellow citizens as a political speaker. Nor do I expect to change that habit tonight, because, although this is to a great extent a political meeting, yet in what little I shall say to my fellow-citizens, no matter what others may say on the subject, I do not wish to be understood as making a strictly political address. So far, however, as what I have to say here to-night may partake of a political character, I shall ask the indulgence of those who may hear me, to believe me when I say that it will in no degree vary in principle from the political addresses which I have delivered within the last four years, or at any former time.

I am fully sensible, however, of the fact that tonight I appear before many of my fellow-citizens with whom I have never heretofore judicially acted in harmony. My position in appearing before you, so far as relates to my personal feelings, and so far as relates to the attachments of friends, is one of a somewhat painful character, yet I hold that these are times when no man is justified in yielding to the selfish considerations of political position or personal feeling. It is but natural to desire the good opinion of all our fellow-citizens, and to regret when we are compelled to differ with those with whom we have long acted; but, as I have already said, there are duties devolving upon us which are of far more weight and influence than the mere considerations of personal comfort, and it is the influence of those duties upon my mind, upon my conscience, and upon my judgment which has brought me here to-night. [Applause.] Although there are many painful considerations in connection with my appearance here to-night, there are those of a different nature. In the first place, those men and political journalists with whom I formerly acted, and who, if they notice our proceedings to-night, will doubtless most rudely and extensively denounce me, have been, for the last four years, those who the loudest, most eloquent, and most persistent advocacy of the right of free speech and the annihilation of individual opinion. In the next place, these men and those papers who will perhaps denounce me as a renegade and a traitor for what I may say to you, will be improved thereby, for I know that I have not and I believe you have not heard many of them say anything about the renegades and traitors that live in another part of the country [Applause]. If, when they get their hands in, they should try of abusing and denouncing me and others who have been unable to swallow the platitudes lately erected at Chicago, and will turn their attention for a short time to Jeff Davis and his fellow-rebels, I think we will have accomplished something in the interests of our common cause. And if any one of them, whether he be a public speaker or a private writer, should be bold enough or patriotic enough to speak against the enemies of our country, I think that he will be able to make a fortune by transporting him around the country as a kind of curiosity. [Laughter and applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have said that what little I may say to you to-night will not differ in its political character from anything I have ever said before the people of my native State. I am not here to-night as the partisan of any man, or the advocate of any party. I am here in no such capacity. I have for two, three, or four years past earnestly desired to stand by the Democratic party, and while it was possible, have done so to the best of my judgment and ability. I am not here to denounce that party nor any of my friends who differ with me on the present issue, but I am here because I believe that the best men of that party, and the best men of all parties, are called upon by the condition of our country, by the exigencies of the times, and the probability of the overthrow of civil and religious liberty in this land and throughout all the nations of the earth, to rise above party and to stand by the country, the country's cause, and the country's flag. [Cheers.] I have always been taught to believe it to be part of the creed of the great party to which I have always been proud to belong, to stand by the Union, to stand by the Constitution, and to uphold that flag. But at the National Convention of that party, held at Charleston, there were men who said they were determined to divide and distract the party. They came there, and with the aid of men in the Pennsylvania delegation, they succeeded in electing a man whose only object was to divide the party. He was the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was elected a national calamity, it is charged to him that they are the men who did it. We stood there patiently day after day, and week after week, and

Richmond Union may long for the triumph of the theories thus expounded—foreign enemies of the American Republic may re-echo the hopes of Lindsey, Roebuck, and their friends in England; Louis Napoleon and John Bull in France, and the enemies of civil and religious liberty everywhere may join in the issue, but the American people will rise in their might and overwhelm them all in common ruin. The friends of the platform cannot reasonably hope for its success. The candidate nominated upon it for the highest office in the gift of the people has been unable to stand upon and endorse it without material alteration, corrections, and additions. This being the fact, it is asking too much to expect the American people shall do that which the candidate cannot do himself. We sincerely believe that the people will overthrow it at the ballot-box. It has already received several heavy blows. The first was a large supply of shot and shell from the army of Gen. Sherman. The next was a cargo of earth from the Green Mountains of Vermont. The next will be a layer of lumber from the forests of Maine. And so it will continue until the second Tuesday of October, when Pennsylvania will tumble on it such a large cargo of iron and coal as will sink it so deep that the hands of resurrection will never be able to reach it. The people of the nation will re-inforce the victorious armies of Grant and Sherman. They will continue the fight until the rebel force of Lee and the flying remnants of Hood shall be overthrown. The unity and integrity of the nation shall be preserved, and peace shall be restored throughout her borders. [Renewed cheers.] My fellow-citizens, allow me to call your attention to the issues of the present crisis. They are most momentous—none greater have ever stood forth in the history of the country. Is man capable of self-government? To establish this proposition was the great object of the American Revolution. At that time there were many unbelievers in the doctrine, and notwithstanding the result of that revolution, and our remarkable and unexampled prosperity as a nation there are and have always been among us men who have no faith in the doctrine, and who constantly predict the ultimate success of the present rebellion. In this they are heartily joined by the tyrants and aristocracy of the world. The unprejudiced progress of our nation has created an intense interest throughout the world. If we can survive the present shock, suppress the rebellion, and return to our former path of progress, the example cannot and will not be resisted by the other nations of the earth. The success of rather the continuance of civil and religious liberty, not only in our own country, but throughout the world, depends upon the result of the present conflict. Our failure now would rejoice the enemies of liberty and make the hearts of tyrants in every land, and bring additional grief and sorrow to the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime. The destruction of our republic would do more to perpetuate despotism, to roll back the tide of progress, and check the advance of civilization, than any event that has occurred in the history of the human race. Words cannot describe our language measure the importance and magnitude of the present struggle. It is more than a mere political question, it is a question of the paramount duty of every patriot to use his utmost exertions to secure its favorable termination. The present civil war was inaugurated by those who maintain the doctrine of secession. It requires no argument to show that the admission of this principle in any one case, leads inevitably to dissolution, disintegration, and finally anarchy. Admit the possibility of Northern and Southern Confederacies, and you thereby concede the establishment of an Eastern and Western or a New England and border State, an Atlantic and Pacific, a Mississippi Valley, or any other Confederacy or number of Confederacies, which the discontent or ambition of individuals may require to suit their unworthy purposes.

The history of our country during the Revolution is too well known to require repetition. The Articles of Confederation and the purpose of the nation are matters of history known to all. Our fore-fathers, those to whom we owe our existence as an independent nation and our continuance as a government, speedily superseded those Articles of Confederation by a written Constitution, in order to prevent, for all time to come, the practice of secession, and to strengthen the arm of the central power of the nation. This doctrine of secession is not only without warrant in the Constitution, but must lead to the widest confusion in the working of our political system—a system without a model in all the ages of the past—a perfect structure, distributing the powers of the Government in such a way as to make them a check upon each other while working in unity and harmony in the promotion of all the great objects of its creation. The separate States may become great in territory, great in population, great in resources, but the germ of their greatness consists in their being part of a greater whole—members of one great family. Our nation cannot live and accomplish the purposes of its creation and pro-

test and uphold the cause of civil and religious liberty on this continent and throughout the world, by adhering to any Constitution, one Union, one Government, one law, one destiny. One flag and that the stars and stripes, should ever be permitted to float over any portion of our land, and silent be the tongue and palsied the arm of him who would dare to attempt to tear it from its proud position on the flag of our country. [Cheers.] To preserve our unity as a nation, to prevent disintegration, and finally anarchy, may, and no doubt will, require many and fearful sacrifices in addition to those already made; but the more that flag is crimsoned with the blood of heroes, the dearer it becomes to the hearts of patriots.

The right of self-preservation on the part of the Government has at all times in its history been clearly maintained by the ablest statesmen. Gen. Washington did not hesitate to enforce the law against those who attempted to resist it in the collection of taxes on whiskey. In his message to Congress, soon after the occurrence, the Father of his Country says: "Thus the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the militia to march after once more admonishing the insurgents in my proclamation of the 20th of September last. While there is cause to lament that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name or interrupted the tranquility of any part of our community, or should have directed to a new application any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations by furnishing an additional proof that my fellow-citizens' understanding and liberty, that they feel their inseparable union; that no understanding all the defects which have been ascribed to them from their intemperance and their unwise laws, they are ready to maintain their authority against those who would deprive them of their rights against usurpation. It has been a spectacle displaying to the highest advantage the value of republican government; to behold the most and least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks, as private soldiers, pre-eminently distinguished by being the arm of the Constitution, undeterred by a march of three hundred miles over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement season, or any other discouragement.

Now, my fellow-citizens, our enemies attempt to dishearten the people by portraying to them the magnitude of our national debt. This debt has been variously estimated, but it is now officially declared to be less than two thousand million of dollars, and no well-informed man will calculate a greater increase than one thousand millions per year. But figures cannot estimate the value of the Union—it is beyond all price. However, for those who worship the mighty dollar, and those who are too mean to pay their taxes if they can escape their payment, I will beg your attention for one moment on this subject. At the end of the Peninsula was the debt of England was about five thousand millions of dollars. It is now a little less than four thousand millions of dollars. Her last year loan in that war was sold at fifty-three cents on the dollar, payable in depreciated paper. But not a single bond of the United States is below par, and nearly all command a premium. The income of our treasury for the past year in the very midst of the war, was nearly two hundred millions of dollars. The increase in the value of our property, real and personal, from 1840 to 1860 was sixty-four per cent. From 1850 to 1860 it was one hundred and one per cent. The income of our productive labor for 1860 was nearly two million of dollars.

We have high public lands and a most enormous amount of these lands, at the end of the war. We have more than 300 million acres of Railroad, timbered at an cost of \$1,200,000,000. Fifty thousand vessels of the Republic plow every ocean. The increase in the tonnage of our Western waters in eight years, was 820 per cent. Our exports of grain have reached, in a single year, \$500,000,000. Agriculture gave the nation, in 1860, \$1,600,000,000, and when our fertile lands are well cultivated, this sum will be multiplied a hundred fold. Our territory is nearly as large as all Europe, with its forty different empires. The increase of our population since 1793 has been six times greater than that of England, and ten times greater than that of France; therefore the burden of our debt will sit but lightly upon a nation whose home is a continent, whose soil embraces the product of every land, whose people, by their industry, thrift and skill, multiply their resources an hundred fold, and whose population grows with a rapidity which is without history. As I said before, it is the purpose of our enemies to dishearten the people with rumors of our inability to pay the National debt; but they have not examined the question and do not wish to examine it; they only desire to draw away from their allegiance the friends of the Union, and induce them to accept an ignominious peace upon the terms of dissolution.

But the hour is growing late, my fellow-citizens, and I am myself compelled to curtail my remarks. When the proud old flag of our fathers shall again float in triumph over the walls of Fort Sumter, and over every inch of territory belonging to our ancient inheritance; and when all the people of the land shall live in peace and amity, and treason shall no more raise its wicked head, then will the most ardent and timid be constrained to admit that this noble Government of our fathers has not been destined to premature decay, but that the noble old Republic still lives, and shall live forever. [Long continued cheering.]

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and a liberal dividend. Any savings bank, which pays dividends, like the National Savings Bank, is a most desirable investment. The interest is paid quarterly, and the principal is paid at maturity. The interest is paid quarterly, and the principal is paid at maturity. The interest is paid quarterly, and the principal is paid at maturity.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral for discounts.

Convertible into a 5 per cent. 7-20 Gold Bond, in addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is worth about three per cent. per annum, in the current rate for a 20 Bond is not less than 10 per cent. premium, and he who has the premium on six per cent. 7-20 Bonds, is over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at present market rates, is well in excess of 10 per cent. per annum.

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DA TOMAS VENETIAN HORSE EN. MEN.

Put bottles at 50 cts. each, for lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains, etc. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will cure ring-bone, or spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will cure it. It is stated to cure it positively. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose cures and often saves the life of an overworked or driven horse. It is sold in all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will cure ring-bone, or spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will cure it. It is stated to cure it positively. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose cures and often saves the life of an overworked or driven horse. It is sold in all the great horsemen on Long Island courses.

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OBITUARY COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, guardian of George W. Markers, a minor child of Joseph Cooper, deceased, will expose to public sale at Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1864, the undivided one-fourth of the undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain piece of parcel of land situate in this town, Beaver co., Pa., bounded on the north by land of James Russell, on the east by land of the heirs of Rosanna Campbell, on the south by the Ohio river, on the west by land of Joseph Cooper, containing thirty-three acres or thereabouts, and which are erected one single cabin dwelling and kitchen, about 28 or 29 acres cleared and under fence. There is on the land a good orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, and a spring of good water. A four foot vein of coal is believed to be in the land. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad runs through the lower bottom.

Terms of sale: One-half of the purchase money to be paid by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual installments from that date, with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

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By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, guardian of George W. Markers, a minor child of Joseph Cooper, deceased, will expose to public sale at Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1864, the undivided one-fourth of the undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain piece of parcel of land situate in this town, Beaver co., Pa., bounded on the north by land of James Russell, on the east by land of the heirs of Rosanna Campbell, on the south by the Ohio river, on the west by land of Joseph Cooper, containing thirty-three acres or thereabouts, and which are erected one single cabin dwelling and kitchen, about 28 or 29 acres cleared and under fence. There is on the land a good orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, and a spring of good water. A four foot vein of coal is believed to be in the land. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad runs through the lower bottom.

Terms of sale: One-half of the purchase money to be paid by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual installments from that date, with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

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OCULIST.

D. J. R. SPEER, 100 PENN. STREET, PITTSBURGH, attends to the treatment of all DISEASES OF THE EYE. and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Letters to Dr. W. M. Patton and Rev. P. A. Patton.

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